

## VARIED CAREER OF THE NEW SENATE CHAPLAIN

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's Eighty-three Years of Activity in Many Lines of Usefulness.

The new chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, will take up his duties at the Capitol January 1 next with as large a circle of Washington friends as many life-long residents here. His fame as a theologian, teacher, thinker and writer is so extended that his name is almost a household word in many portions of America.

Dr. Hale began his active work as a writer before he graduated from Harvard in 1839. When only seventeen years old he entered journalism and has never ceased his interest in that field. In 1842 he began his career as a minister, continuing for four years as a free lance, and expounding his views with energy. In 1846 he became pastor of the Church of the Unity, Worcester, Mass. His career as a teacher in charitable and philanthropic activity began about the same time, when he was elected to serve on Worcester's board of overseers of the poor.

Dr. Hale's activity as a publicist began with fighting against slavery, when in 1845 he wrote and published a pamphlet on "Emigration to Texas." His career as a writer began with contributions to the "Littell's Living Age." As an educator he started with the teaching of Latin in the Boston Latin School, 1839-1841, and since then he has held many responsible advisory, administrative positions, such as overseer at Harvard, trustee of Antioch College, as counselor of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, etc.

Dr. Hale began as a Christian minister—he refuses to be called a "clergyman"—with his licensure, in 1842. Then in 1846, he went to Worcester, Mass., and in 1856 he returned to his native city, Boston; and not until 1900 did he give up the pastorate of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church or cease preaching weekly. Of this church he still is pastor emeritus, and in its peculiar family-like life his spirit is influential. As a Unitarian theologian he ranks below Channing or Hedge. In so far as he has been a theologian, it has been as a teacher of the theology of the heart and not as a speculative thinker.

Whether as lecturer before lyceums, historical societies, churches, or as a speaker, Dr. Hale always has been popular—not because of his grace of oratory, which his uncle, Edward Everett, had to a high degree, but because of his wit, his common sense, his stores of reminiscence, his facility in conveying his thoughts in speech understood of common men, his optimism, and not infrequently his overwhelming eloquence, especially when deeply stirred and when expounding Americanism.

As an antiquarian, versed in the beginnings of history on the American continent, in the settlement and devel-

opment of Boston and New England, Dr. Hale has had a peculiarly useful career as investigator and popularizer of historical information. In this work his large native endowment of imagination has served him well, enabling him to put flesh on the bones of fact, and thus to make his writings on themes usually dry and sapless so juicy and vital that he enjoys the conspicuous honor of being an antiquarian who is read.

Dr. Hale was born in Boston, April 3, 1822. He is the son of Nathan Hale, a public-spirited Boston citizen, owner of the "Boston Advertiser," and a great-nephew of Capt. Nathan Hale, the patriot of the Revolution. Dr. Hale is named for his uncle, Edward Everett, and followed in his mother's steps in the direction of literature and education even in his very early years. He began school almost as soon as he was able to walk and entered the Boston Latin School at the age of nine. When he was thirteen years old he entered Harvard, an early age even for those times, and was graduated in 1839, immediately becoming a teacher in the Latin School and devoting his leisure moments to study for the ministry.

His son, Arthur Hale, is general superintendent of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with offices in Baltimore.

### ASK THAT DIGGLES BE ADJUDGED BANKRUPT

Basil B. Earnshaw and others have filed a joint petition in the District Supreme Court asking that James E. Diggles be adjudged a bankrupt within the meaning of the law. The petitioners say they are creditors of Diggles in amounts aggregating more than \$1,000. Percival M. Brown and R. S. Shealey twenty-four hours in her embraces.—American Medicine.

### DE ANGELIS IN PART OF SHOOTING STAR

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 19.—Jefferson De Angelis, leading man of the Toreador company, jumped from a window of the second story of the Hamilton Hotel, this city, Thursday night, while his wife pounded at the door of the room and demanded admittance. He struck the roof of a small shed, bursting through it. A minute later, when friends went to search for him, he was found sprawling in front of the building with a cigar in his mouth. The company played as usual after the episode.

**VAN DRIVER RESIGNS.**  
The District Commissioners have accepted the resignation of John E. Rogers as driver of the House of Detention van, and have appointed J. J. Hickey to the vacancy.

## MAST IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS

Capital Punishment Has Lost Many of the Horrors Which Attended the Act in the Falsehood Called "Good Old Times"—Some of the Ancient Methods Described.

The recent deplorable necessity for the sentence of three citizens of New York State to death by electrocution bears gloomy testimony to the fact that all the progressive intelligence, education, and altruism of the twentieth century have hitherto failed to sterilize the moral atmosphere. The grossest (and obviously microscopic) germs still remain unscathed. In fact, the humanitarianism of the present age has affected the methods of punishment much more than the genesis of crime.

The fact that capital punishment had been abolished in Italy did not prevent the assassination of the late popular King of that country. The want of capital punishment in Spain has not made murders less frequent there than in other nations. However, there can be no question raised as to the social improvement indicated by the cessation of the horrible judicial butcheries of the older centuries, and more lately of the abolition of public executions. The humane reader can hardly contemplate without a shudder the descriptions of the public executions of "civilized" western Europe down to comparatively recent times.

### In Favor of Decency.

There is just reason to feel gratified on reflecting that the form of capital punishment by electrocution recently adopted in this country is a vast stride in the forward movement of decency and humanity. The surely instantaneous death produced by the passage through the human body of a current of sufficient electromotive force is beyond question. It is, in fact, death by lightning. The decency maintained by exclusion of the public gaze having also been secured, we possess in this method of carrying out the requirements of the legal demand of life for life the nearest approach to an ideal fulfillment of so melancholy a necessity that can be hoped for in the present state of our knowledge.

In all savage countries which have organized a monarchy of considerable extent, the office of public executioner is one of the most important. Even in some European states within less than a century ago surviving traces of this dignity were very recognizable. When the state executioner of the Duchy of Wurtemberg had completed a certain number of hangings, decapitations, breaking-on-the-wheel, burnings-at-the-stake, rackings, thumbscrews, floggings, etc., he always received an honorary degree of "Doctor of Medicine" from the national university.

Toward the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century Karl Ludwig Sand was beheaded in Heidelberg by "Doctor" Wiedemann of that city for the assassination of Kotzebue about a year before.

### "Wise Men."

The resources of the more purely fiendish ingenuity sometimes displayed by "wise men" would appear to have

been exhausted in the details of the execution of the weak-armed and weak-minded Damians for a penknife scratch inflicted on the cutaneous surface of the worthless sensualist, Louis XV of France.

The right hand and forearm of the culprit were roasting in a slow fire; his flesh was nipped off in pieces with red-hot pincers; boiling pitch, resin, wax, etc., were poured into the wounds so made; and finally, when the last remnants of vitality were obviously ebbing, his arms and legs were lashed to four wild horses, which were then viciously whipped in different directions. It is a very noteworthy anatomical fact that the attempt so made to have the wretched culprit "torn to pieces" proved an absolute failure, so that the body of the doomed man was actually carved on the scaffold by the executioners.

A comparatively frequent mode of execution for political and other aggravated forms of crime in France was by "breaking on the wheel." This instrument had but four spokes, placed in form of an X, of St. Andrew's cross, beneath which the legs of the doomed man were firmly bound. Opposite the middle of each arm, forearm, leg and thigh was a hollow-eight in all. Over each of these places the executioner smashed the limb with a stroke

of a heavy iron bar. A ninth blow was administered—known as the coup de grace. It was over the pit of the stomach, corresponding to the "solar plexus" blow of the pugilist of the present day. If the culprit had been recommended to mercy, this stroke ended his sufferings; if not, it was a mere touch, and the victim sometimes lingered in agony for forty-eight hours.

### Maiden of Nuremberg.

The Maiden, "Jungfrau," of Nuremberg is another of the horrors of the history of criminal law. A gigantic wood and iron doll, of feminine outlines, opened vertically on one side, being hinged on the opposite. The interior so exposed was a cavity of size a stand for the feet. From the movable side of this "maiden" doll projected a half dozen spikes of some six or seven inches in length. The two uppermost were intended for the eyes, there was one meant for the heart, and the others for the principal abdominal viscera. When a person was legally prepared for the sentence of the "Maiden," his feet were placed on the stand, and the door was forcibly closed, and bolted. The Jungfrau was placed over a pit covered by a trap-door, through which his body was dropped after a sojourn of twenty-four hours in her embraces.

### SEVEN THOUSAND MEN MAY LOSE POSITIONS

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The management of the Illinois Steel Company has notified its employees that the plate, open hearth and slab mills will close today. This will throw 1,300 men out, but these departments employ the highest skilled labor in the works, and without them none of the other departments can run any length of time. The men believe that it is equivalent to a general shut down, which will throw 7,000 men out of work. Lack of orders is said to be the cause of the shut down.

### PRINCE RAVING LUNATIC FROM CONFINEMENT

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Three years of solitary confinement has transformed Prince Prosper Arenberg into a raving lunatic, and he will shortly be removed from the prison to a madhouse. The prince, who is but thirty years of age, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1900 for atrocious murders of natives in German Southwest Africa.

### ESTATE TO HIS WIFE.

The will of Frederick True Pickford, dated August 22, 1902, was yesterday offered for probate. He leaves his estate to his wife, Cornelia Elizabeth Pickford. J. Howard Fishback is named as executor.

### DREYFUS NOT RESTORED. SAYS PARIS DISPATCH

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The reports that War Minister Andre had announced the restoration of Dreyfus to the army are manifestly untrue. The case is now before the special commission of judges, which has not concluded its sessions and has not rendered a decision. The war minister has not made any announcement on the subject.

### COTTON FIRM SUSPENDS BECAUSE OF DEFALCATIONS

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Leighton & Foulke have announced their suspension on the cotton exchange. The suspension was due entirely to defalcations prior to the firm itself at the situation. The failure will not be a heavy one, it is thought, as the house has been operating very cautiously of late.

### CARNEGIE COMPANY GETS ARABIAN R. R. CONTRACT

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—The Carnegie Company has obtained a contract to furnish rails for the Hedjaz Railway in Arabia. The American company's bid was \$100,000. The bids of the English manufacturers were much higher.

## THE MARSHALL HOUSE IN OLD ALEXANDRIA

How James Dundas, Former Mayor, Had Building Line Altered to Conform With His Residence.

Alexandria is nothing if not historic, and its people are critical in matters of local history. The recent presentation to the museum of the War Department of a flag of the United States, which was placed over the Marshall House in Alexandria after the Confederate flag had been removed by Col. Elmer Ellsworth, and the tragedy of his death had taken place, has called forth some comment in that city.

Several persons there, including Mark Norris and Mr. Harper, have portions of the halliards on which Jackson's flag was hoisted, and there are some who deny that an American flag was ever placed on the same staff from which Jackson's flag floated. There is no doubt, however, that the Stars and Stripes floated from that staff on the afternoon of Ellsworth's death, and continued to fly as long as the Marshall House was occupied as a barracks. Afterward, the hotel passed into the possession of Mr. Green, whose son now lives in Washington. The Marshall

House was built as a private residence by James Dundas, who was mayor of Alexandria in the latter part of General Washington's life. The house ran into the street four feet, but Mr. Dundas had such "pull" in town affairs at the time that in 1798 the corporation made a law declaring the gable end of Dundas' house the line of the east side of Pitt Street, but did not require any of the property owners to conform to it until they chose to do so.

As a matter of fact, within the past 100 years all the property on Pitt Street has conformed to the Dundas line, with the exception of single dwellings. After Mr. Dundas' death the house was converted into a hotel, known as the Franklin House, then for a while as West's Hotel, and later as the Marshall House. Messrs. West, Newton, Saunders, Pritchard, Tibbitts, and others were the predecessors of Jackson, and after the war Messrs. Green and others carried on the establishment, but it has long ceased to be a hotel, and is now occupied as a dwelling and store.

### NEW GREEK CABINET ANNOUNCED IN ATHENS

ATHENS, Dec. 19.—The new cabinet is composed as follows: M. Theotokis, president and minister of the interior; M. Simopulo, minister of finance; M. Levidis, minister of justice; M. Romani, minister of foreign affairs; M. Stalra, minister of public instruction; M. Spiro, minister of the navy; M. Smolenski, minister of war.

### CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM TO KEEP ICE FROM RAILS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 19.—Tests made by the Grand Rapids and Muskegon Electric Railway Company show that a solution of chloride of calcium keeps a third rail free from ice or sleet. Three cars have been equipped with reservoirs to hold the solution, which keeps the rail clear for three hours.

### WARNER'S GIFT HELPS.

Warner's Cigar Center, 308 Ninth Street, are advertising a very complete and varied line of imported and domestic cigars, suitable for holiday gifts. A feature of this announcement is that Mr. Warner guarantees to refund the money on any purchase if the goods are not up to the average standard of their class. In other words, the lines are not especially prepared holiday tobacco, but regular goods, neatly boxed and labeled. Mr. Warner is also exhibiting a very attractive line of cigar and cigarette holders and cases, together with everything for the comfort and pleasure of smokers, and for the decoration of dens or cozy corners.

### NEWS FROM BOYDS.

(Special to The Washington Times.)

BOYDS, Md., Dec. 19.—The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General has ordered the establishment of two free rural delivery routes from Boyds to take effect January 25. Four country post offices are to be closed, and two star routes are to be abandoned. One of the star routes runs from Boyds to Sildell, and the other from Boyds to Clarkburg and Watkins. The latter has been in use for thirty years, and is the old stage line between Boyds and Clarkburg. It has been of much convenience to the traveling public. It is well known that many farmers did not want the routes. The postoffice authorities, however, say they meet such opposition everywhere, but when routes are once established people like them. The routes from Boyds will cover twenty-four square miles, and the postman will serve 400 residences and about 1,000 persons. The carriers will be two in number and receive each \$600 annually for their services and horse hire. Another route is to be established from Polesville to commence January 1, on which are 400 persons in about twelve square miles. The country, it is understood, will be covered by the rural free delivery service.

Game has become so scarce in this locality because of indiscriminate slaughter by sportsmen have decided to seek a more stringent law from the Legislature to protect it. Rabbits have been almost exterminated.

So great has been the rush of freight through this place a blockade has begun, which may affect both Washington and Baltimore.

# CHRISTIAN XANDER'S XMAS WINES AND DISTILLATES

Direct (None Second-hand) Importations

307 STANDARDS OF BEVERAGES FOR FAMILY USE.

Domestic

28 from Bordeaux	Red Wines:	3 from Spain
7 from Burgundy		2 from Italy
		2 from Germany
10 from Bordeaux	White Wines:	2 from Burgundy
		40 from Germany
Champagnes:	All Prominent Brands	
5 from Portugal	Port Wines:	1 from Spain
Madeiras: . . . . .	5 from Portugal	
Sherries . . . . .	19 from Spain	
Whiskies:	7 from Scotland	
	3 from Ireland	
Rums . . . . .	4 from West Indies	
Arrak . . . . .	1 from West Indies	
Gins:	4 from Holland	
	4 from England	
Cognacs . . . . .	5 from France	
Liqueurs . . . . .	23 from France	
Cordials . . . . .	5 from Europe	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	10 from Europe	

NEVER during the thirty-nine years existence of this Quality House has, among the thousands of patrons, a doubt been entertained of the absolute reliability of the Wines, etc., that proceed from this, the vastest stock south of New York. Neither has any doubt arisen about the capability of selecting the best goods, nor of the constancy of adherence to the principle of the house of never admitting into the stock any beverage that is faulty, impure, unwholesome, or imperfectly developed.

The stock contains rare treasures of Wines and aged liquors, that cannot elsewhere be obtained, for the wealthy, as well as good grades for modest purses. Prices are moderate and fixed according to qualities and age. The advantage for choice of beverages from original casks, relating to over one hundred of them, is, in this house, that they can be tested from those casks. Personal guarantee for all bottlings under Chris. Xander's label. Ask for price list.

STANDARD VARIETIES 307 STANDARD VARIETIES

It is respectfully suggested that Xmas orders be sent in, if possible, several days before the 24th of December. The rush on that day will be avoided thereby.

CHRISTIAN XANDER'S QUALITY HOUSE,  
909 Seventh St. 'Phone E 865  
Open Evenings Till Xmas

Clarets:	8 from California
	4 from Va. Grapes
	(Own pressing)
White Wines.....	13
Sherries .....	2
Madeira .....	1 California
Muscatel .....	1
Angelica .....	1
Tokay .....	2
Champagne .....	2 New York State
Whiskies.....	19
Rums .....	3 Selected
Gin.....	2
Bitters .....	4 3 My own
Brandies .....	10
Punches .....	2 Selected
Cocktails .....	8 2 My own
Cordials.....	4 My own
Miscellaneous.....	16 Selected

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Rioja, Castilian Claret  
Pedro Domecq's Sherries  
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